MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1848.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY AND THE OFFICAL ORGAN.

The Union of Sunday morning, in its partng exhortations to the Democracy of Pennsylvana, and of such other States as are within reach of ts last words, encourages while it exhorts, by promsing to its party a glorious victory to-morrow. It reviews the Democratic prospects in various Stats to give assurance of a triumph-including in is array the States of North Carolina, Penusylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, and New Jersey. Our neiglbor of the Union is famous for playing the prophe, but is not quite so famous for the success of hs predictions; indeed, so signal have been the failure into which his imagined faculty of the second sight has led him, that we wonder they have not some what corrected his inveterate habit of "reading the experience, and seems to proceed on the hypothesis that the failure of one prediction must ensure the success of the next. The sanguine manner in which his paper of yesterday regards the approachelectoral votes for Mr. Van Buren, gave 60 to General Harrison, and for argument sake put down the remaining 119 as doubtful. The result turned out that General Harrison got not only the 115, but the doubtful 119, making 234-leaving to Mr. Van Buren himself only 60.

It was not, however, so much to occupy our space with any comments on the harmless habit o our neighbor (harmless to all but himself) of playing the prophet. It was for a much graver purpose that we thought fit to make it the subject of any remark to-day.

In its number of vesterday morning, in the course of its speculations on the result of the elections in different States, we find the following :

"PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE LAST TIME. - Before another issue of the Union will reach much of this State the great battle will be over in the good old "Keystone;" and must w put it by the side of old Federal Massachusetts? Can such an association be anticipated as even possible? No; we will not, we cannot thus dishonor the name and character of that powerful Commonwealth. The shade of Jefferson forbids it. The image of Andrew Jackson, with hands uplifted, proclaims to us, stay the unnatural pollution.

When the excitement of the moment shall have subsided, men will be incredulous that such a sentiment as the above should have found its way into an American newspaper. Yet it is copied literally, with no variation, except that we have italicised some words, from the Government paper of Sunday, which, by the by, seems to be a favorite day with that journal for uttering sentiments of more than ordinary virulence. That any State in the Union would receive "pishonor" from an "association" with Massachusetts! Massachusetts, the first battle-ground of the Revolution : Massachusetts, the blood of whose sons was poured out like water in defence of our infant liberties, and whose bones whiten so many well-fought fields, from Lexington to Yorktown; Massachusetts, the mother of so many young republics in the vigorous West Massachusetts, whose system of education may furnish an example to the world; whose benevo lent institutions and the munificence of whose sons are the admiration of her sister States; ...... - ...gnt and speaking example of equal rights and individual enterprise; whose hardy sons have carried the story of the American name to every clime, and made it honored every where. is it by the side of such a State which Penn sylvania is told it would be "dishonor," nav. " pollution," to stand! The "Keystone" State stood by the side of the "Bay" State in achiev- H. R. ing our liberties. They will now stand side by side, as we hope and believe, in throwing around those liberties the safeguard of a virtuous Republican Administration. Pennsylvania will feel that the only "dishonor" in the case is the supposition that she is capable of listening to this insulting, this unworthy appeal-a libel on Massachusetts so timed as not to be heard of there till after the occasion for which it was uttered shall have passed away. When the Editor of the Union penned this libel could be have remembered the glorious tribute paid to Massachusetts by the most gifted of her sons? Let him read it and hang his head in shame : "I shall enter upon no encomiums upon Massachusetts

she needs none. There she is ; behold her, and judge for 'yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it ! heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and . Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and there there will remain forever. The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State, from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its infant voice, and where its youth was nur \* tured and sustained, there it still fives in the strength of its · manhood, and full of its original spirit."

A Letter from the Hon. David Wilmor, to the Editor of the Free-soil paper at Philadelphia, indignantly denies the report of his having gone over to the support of Cass and Butler. The letter is dated at Towarda on the 30th ultimo. In it Mr. WILMOT Says:

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor of which you speak. I im to-day, as I have been from the hour I heard of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, his firm and uncompromising supporter for the Presidency. I never spoke more earnestly and decidedly against the election of General 1841. Sen. Cass, and in favor of the election of Van Buren, than on the day before my nomination, to a large mass meeting in this village. I made more than twenty-five speeches to public meetings in the district pending my election, in all of which I avowed my opposition to Case, and support of Van Beren I have compromised my position in no respect, nor will I do so. This district is now the centre of the combined operations of the whole Cass party of the State. Men and money will not be wanting. ROUMFORT is here, and has infused activity into the ranks of Gen. Cass. I had hoped that I had done and soffered enough in this cause to shield me from dishon-

[Mr. ROUMFORT is the harbor-master of Phila-

It gives us pleasure to announce the re-election, by the Legislature of Vermont, of the Hon. WIL-LIAM UPHAN to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

In the Senate the vote was as follows: William Upham, 18; Levi B. Vilas, 5; scattering, 3. In the House there were three ballotings with the following results:

Let hallot. 24. 207 104 106 Levi B. Vilas (Democrat)..... 

THE VETO CASES.

In our article of the 4th instant on the "One-MAN POWER," &c., it was stated that during the first forty years of the Government the President's power of a qualified negative on bilis passed by Congress had been exercised but nine times; that during the nineteen following years, beginning with Gen. Jackson's accession to the Presidency, that power had been exercised "by the direct refusal of Executive assent, and by retaining bills, twentyfour times;" and that only one instance of retaining a bill had occurred before the Jackson era. None of these statements has, so far as we have noticed, been formally denied. But as many of the Locofoco organs persist in asserting that there have been but twenty-five veto cases since the beginning of the Government, thus assigning only sixteen to the Jackson dynasty, we subjoin, in verification of our statement and for future reference, a list of all the cases. From this list it will appear that the veto power was exercised by President JACKSON eleven times; by President Tyler ten times; and by President Polk three times; in all signs of the times." But he disdains to profit by twenty-four cases, as we stated. The list is confined to negatives on bills; and does not include every case of what may be called the veto "impro per," as distinguished from the technical veto; not, for example, as a restricted approval, or quasi veto; ing election, naturally brings to mind his wonderful a mongrel veto; a heading veto; a constructive essay in the prophetic line in 1840. On the eve of veto; a veto on a law already passed, by the arrothe election of that year, we think he claimed 115 gation of a dispensing power, or by a refusal to "take care" that the law "be faithfully executed," &c. Of these obstructions to the legislation by the intervention of the "One-Man Power" instances were given in the article refer ed to.

We use the occasion of again noticing this subject to correct an error of the copvist, in the itation in that article from Mr. JEFFERSON's opinion to President WASHINGTON on the Bank bill. The sentence as printed is: "It must be added, however, that unless the President's mind, on a view of every thing that is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear that it is authorized by the Constitution," &c. The word should be "unauthorized," as the reader probably perceived:

List of Presidents and of Bills Vetoed. WASHINGTON.

1. "An set for the apportionment of Representives among the several States, according to the first numeration."-April 5, 1792. H. K. 2. " An act to ascertain and fix the military es-

tablishment of the United States."-February 28, 1797. H. R.

J. ADAMS .- None. JEFFERSON .- None.

MADISON. 1. "An act incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Alexandria, in the Distriet of Columbia." - February 21, 1811. H. R. 2. "An act for the relief of Richard Tervin. William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mins, Joseph Wilson, and the Baptist Church at Salem meeting-house, in the Mississippi Territory."-February 28, 1811. H. R.

3. "An act providing for the trial of causes pending in the respective District Courts of the United States, in cases of the absence or disability of the judges thereof." - April 3, 1812. H. R.

4. "An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization."-November 6, 1812. H. R. Retained. 5. "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America."-Januar ry 30, 1815. Senate.

6. "An act to set apart and pledge certain funds for internal improvements."—March 3, 1817.

1. "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road."-May 4, 1822. H. R.

J. Q. ADAMS .- None.

1. An act authorizing "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike-road Company."-May 27, 1830. 2. An act authorizing "a subscription of stock

in the Washington Turnpike Road Company."-May 31, 1830, Senate. 3. "An act for making appropriations for build-

ing lighthouses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys."-Retained. [2d Annual Mess., Dec. 7, 1830. 4. "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.'

Retained. [2d Ann. Mess., Dec. 7, 1830.] 5. An act "to modify and continue" the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."-July 10, 1832,

Senate. 6. " An act for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers."-December 6, 1832. H. R. Retained.

7. "An act providing for the final settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances to the United States made during the late war."-De cember 6, 1832. Sen. Retained.

8. "An act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States."—December 4, 1833. H. H. Retained. 9. "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river."-Retained. [Sixth annual message. December 2, 1834.]

10. "An act to appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress."—June 9, 1836. Sen. 11. "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States." March 3, 1837. Retained.

VAN BUREN .- None. HARRISON .- None.

TYLER.

1. " An act to incorporate the subscribers to the fiscal Bank of the United States."-August 16.

2. An act 4 to provide for the better collection. safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."-September 9, 1841. H. R.

3. "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on mports. '- June 29, 1842. H. R.

4. " An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."-Aurust 9, 1842. H. R.

5. "An act to repeal the proviso of the sixth section of the act entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights."-December 14, 1842. H. R. Retained. 6, "An act regulating the taking of the testimo-

ny in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes." - December 14, 1842. H. R. Ke-7. Resolution " directing payment of the certifi-

cates or awards issued by the commissioners un-der the treaty with the Cherokee Indians."—December 18, 1843. H. R. Retained. 8. " An act making appropriations for the im-11. 1844. H. R.

9. "An act relating to revenue-cutters and steamers."-February 20, 1845. Sen. [Passed again

by a two-thirds vote in each House.] 10. "An act making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of certain harbors and rivers therein mentioned."—March 3, 1845. H. R. Retained.\*

POLK.

1 "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers."-August 3, 1846. H. R.

2. " An act to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801."-August 10, 1846. Sen.

3. "An act to provide for continuing certain works in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."-December 15, 1847. H. R. Retained.

\* See Williams's Addresses, Messages, &c. ii, 1428 House Journal, p. 571.

The Editor of the Union expresses great appre nension lest the election of General TAYLOR (of which he appears to suffer some fears) shall show to the North or the South that it has been misled by false pledges. It is not with any idea of the single person, but merely for possible reference will be pronounced an INTRIGUE, and nothing else. hereafter, that we place on record the following authentic instances, in addition to numerous others already published by us, in which the claims of spective sections.

The argument for Gen. Cass in the South. FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCYRY.

CASS AND THE WILMOT PROVISO .- We find the follow ng in the Milledgeville Union, and, knoping his correspondent, concur most heartily in the testimenial of the editor to his high standing and character:

We solicit attention to the following letter. It is written a gentleman of sterling integrity, who would scorn to be in-strumental in misleading the public mind. Intimately acquainted as we are with the writer, without a moment's tation we endorse to the fullest extent of his statement. We have heretofore said that Gez. Cass would veto the Wilmot disposition to court the Democratic party, and after the other proviso. Here is evidence upon the subject perfectly con-

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 23, 1848. I have just returned home from the mountains, where, during the past summer, I have reteived your paper, and have been gratified at seeing how well you are conducting the can-vass. On my return here, I have met with a gentleman from New York, whom I know to be one upon whom reliance can e placed, who tells me that he was dining at Gen. Cass's table in August last, with a company of thirty gentlemen, many of them, like himself, visiters at Detroit, when the conversation turned on politics. This centleman then mentioned the great excitement which existed as to the Wilmot provise, and asked Gen. Cass what he would do in case he were elect ed President and the Wilmot proviso should be passed by Congress. He answered, with Congress. He answered, without a moment's hesitation, that he would certainly veto it; and this was said in the hearing

The argument for Gen. Cass in the North. FROM THE "WISCONSIN."

There has been a vast deal of slander and misrepresentation set affoat by the Taylor and Van Buren press. insisted that Gen. Cass, by his Nitholson letter, is pledged to veto the proviso. This we knew to be preposerous, as it was unjust to the life-long democratic character of General Cass. Senator Felch, of Michigan, and one of his most trusted friends, recently made a speech at Jackson, in that State, in which he deerly explains that the Nicholson letter would fully authorize his signature to a proviso bill.

By way of giving General TAYLOR a hit on the same paper contains the annexed paragraph:

"The Taylor organ may quibble about Mr. Holmes, of Charles ton. There is not probably a man in the entire South more devoted, heart and soul, to the extension of slavery than this same Mr. Holmes, who now so warmly supports Gen. Tayfor. The vote of South Carolina is not necessary to elect Gen. Cass, and, in truth, we would rather, as all true Democrate desire, that Gon. Case should be elected without receiving the vote of that State. The views of its politicians are so anti-mational that its support is an injury to an examination the ational that its support is an injury to any republican

It is not the friends but the enemies of General TAYLOR who place him in contradictory positions; self is supported by his most active friends in the two divisions of the Union on exactly opposite

South Carolina .- It appears by the subjoined paragraph that the Hon, Isaac E. Holmes was not the only successful candidate for Congress from South Carolina, who, during the late carvass in that State, took a decided stand in favor of Gen.

FROM THE HAMBURG (S. C.) JOURNAL.

Cot. James L. Onn .- The election of this gentleman t gratification. Indeed, we know of no event that has recently transpired in the State that has given us more unalloyed pleasure. The bold and manly stand taken by him for General TATLOR, in opposition to almost all the leading politicians in the State, and the handsome and talented manner in which he bore himself throughout the canvass, are objects of our special gratulation and applause. Although a mere youth, being less than twenty-seven years of age, throughout a protracted and arduous canvass, whenever he met his opponent, who is not without political experience, and withel a man of considerable reputation for attainments, he proved himself fully his equal as a politician, and greatly his superior as an elo quent, fluent, and ready debuter.

MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST .- An article in the Quarterly Review of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, contemplates the introduction, before a long time, of large manufacturing establishments on the banks of the Ohio.

"The abundance of cheap fuel," says the Review, "for the production of motive power; the proximity to the cottongrowing region, and to a market for course cottons, extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from the Falls of St. Anthony to the centre of Mexico; the profesion and cheapness of all that is needed for the sustenance of man and beast; the amount and value of wood white and the close of the navigamore easily and rapidly than by the small and slow returns of agriculture, are considerations which rander it impossible to Year. doubt that other Lowells than that which skill and enterprise have constructed where the disadvantages were incalculable must spring up naturally, end almost spontaneously, where the advantages are so conspicuous."

On the 25th ultimo the coast of Florida was visited by severe storm, which caused some loss of life and considerable destruction of property. At Tampa only four houses were left standing in the virlage. All the Government stores, &cc. on wave, and whole streets swept of bouses as it were in a moment. Few of the inhabitants were lof: with even a change of clothing. It was the most furious tornado ever known in that fatitude, but fortunately its track was confined to a narrow scope. Key West, on the south, escaped it altogether, and so did Codar Keys, on the north, where, it is said, the wind blew in a direction precisely opposite to the track of the

Several vessels are known to have been lost, on one of which the following passengers perished : Mr. William Gamble, son of Col. John G. Gamble, of Tallahassee ; Mr. Bushnell, resident on one of the Keys, but lately of litinois : Mrs. provement of certain harbors and rivers."-June Butler, a lady under his protection; and a soilor, (name not

Ma. WEBSTER AND Ma. VAN BUREN.

We think it due to Mr. WEBSTER that we copy the subjoined article which appeared in a recent

Strange events are occurring during the present political anvass. Accident threw in our way the other day a news paper containing an account of one of the strangest. In speech lately delivered by Mr. John Van Buren in Faneui! Hall, and before an audience composed of persons, a portion of whom once boasted of the name of Whigs, that gentleman undertook to defend the conduct of his father from a charge of inconsistency, in placing himself at the head of the "Free Soil movement," by comparing it with the conduct of Mr. Webster, in remaining in the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler after the decease of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Webster had, in his Marshfield speech, observed that it would be simply ridiculous for him, after a political life passed in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, now to be found enlisted with that veteran party leader on an occasion like this. No person whose judgmen is entitled to the least respect would give either of them the credit for sincerity. What Mr. Webster said of himself, in this respect, would of courre hold in due proportion of his political friends and associates; and whatever flattering unc tion gentlemen may lay to their souls, they may rest assured that, with the calm and reflecting portion of the public, the movement which unites men who but lately were active and slightest effect, at this late hour, on the vote of a even leading Whige, under the lead of Martin Van Buren

All the high-sounding names bestowed upon it, all the tur gid eloquence employed to recommend it will leave it where they find it, an intrigue. Mr. Van Buren's relation to the questions of liberty and slavery was not such that he could General Cass have been supported on different sides hope to gain credit for sincerity in such a movement. Mr. of the same question in the North and the South, Calhour said truly of him in the Senate that he was a disapto accommodate him to the prejudices of the re- pointed politician, who owed every honor he had enjoyed to the South, and was now determined to take vengeance for being rejected by the Baltimore Convention. No one is se simple as to suppose that if he had been nominated, instead of Mr. Polk, we should ever have heard of the Buffalo platform. His course had been such as to gain for him from Mr John Quincy Adams the epithet of the "Northern man with Southern principles." Mr. John Van Buren, his son, boasts that his principles are now what they always for thirty years have been; and yet Whigs are called upon to vote for him as

And how does Mr. John Van Buren defend them from the charge of inconsistency? By reminding them that in 1842 Mr. Webster remained in office after Mr. Tyler had shown : Whig Members of the Cabinet had resigned their places. Is there any similarity in the cases? Would it have promoted interests of the Whig party or of the country to have Mr. Webster resign. He remained in office by a good title. He was placed there by a patriot, whom the great Whig party, rallying in its strength, had called to the Presidential chair, to escue the country from the ruin into which it was sinking under Mr. Van Buren. Was it Mr. Webster's duty to quit the most important post in the Cabinet, because, by the death of General Harrison, the Government was unexpectedly thrown into the hands of a person chosen, indeed, by the Whigs for the second office, but not dreamed of for the first, and enter taining (as it now appears) those abstractions of the Virginis school of politics against which the Whigs had so long been This circumstance was the strongest reason why Mr. Webster should not quit his post, so long as he could with any degree of personal comfort retain it. Had be resigned, the "Treaty of Warhington" would not have been made; and, in other words, we should in all probability have been at this time engaged in a foreign war. Would it have been the part of wisdom or patriotism in Mr. Webster to expose the country to the risk even of such a consequence Besides, it should be remembered, in justice to Mr. Tyler, that he gave Mr. Webster every facility in the accomplish

ment of this great object.

It is quite natural that Mr. John Van Buren should fee but little gratitude to Mr. Webster, for taking up and dispos-By way of giving General TAYLOR a hit on the ing finally and honorably of a question, in the course of a slave question, in contrast with General Cass, the twelve month, which his father had done nothing to settle for the many years, during which, as Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice President, and finally President, be exercised a controlling in the Government. But Mr. John Van Buren must not expect that the American people—certainly not the Whig people—will sympathize with him and his father at their pique against Mr. Webster on this account. And however he may by his silence gain the applause of the light and thoughtless men and women who flock to 'free soil' in the state of the state of the light and thoughtless men and women who flock to 'free soil' in the state of the state

in-charge, he will full to carry with him any portion of the judicious and reflecting.

Mr. Webster's political consistency is not to be succeed. away by Mr. John Van Buren, at least not in Mussachusetts, and least of all in Fancuit Hall. He has rendered services to but the above extracts will show that Gen. Cass him- gotten. Of Mr. Martin Van Buren nothing will be remembered, but that he adhered to the radical democracy of the country, (without associating his name with any one great grounds. Let the editor of the Union "first cast when that party rejected him as a candidate, lent himself as out the beam out of his own eye, and then shall he an instrument to rear another party on its ruins; and that, see clearly to cast out the mote out of his brother's in a long life, he had never given the slightest countenance.

FANEUIL HALL.

COMMERCE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.

Statement showing the aggregate value of the property which came to the Hudson river on all the canals in 1846 The Forest......\$8,589,291 6,024,518 3,127,080

51,105,256 73,092,414 Tonnage going from tide water for the last fourteen years, and also the total tons arriving at tide water, and the aggre

gate value thereof in market during the same period :			
Years.	Tons from	Tons to tide water.	Value.
1834	114,608	553,596	\$13,405,022
1835	. 128,910	753,191	20, 225, 446
1836		696,347	26,932,470
1837		611,781	21,822,354
1838		640,481	23,038,510
1839	142,035	602,128	20,163,199
1840	. 129,580	669,012	23,212,573
1841	. 162,715	774,334	27,225,322
1842		666,626	22,751,013
1843		836,861	28,453,408
1844		1,019,094	33,183,167
1845	. 195,000	1,204,943	45,452,321
1846		1,362,319	41,105,256
1847		1,744,283	73,092,414

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF WOOL .-- An Albany correspon dent of the Detroit Advertiser gives the following statement of the amount and value of wool which arrived in Albany, by

Arrived at tide water, Hudson river. Value. Pounds. 1834..... 984,000 1835..... 1,730,000 1,400,719 1840..... 2,880,000 1, 150, 499 1,410,655 1842...... 3,356,000 6,034,000 1.678.428 1844..... 3,751,002

Canal Tolls .- Amount of tolls received on all the New York State canals in each of the following years, viz :

4th week in Nov. Total to 1st Dec. .....\$20,190 37 1841..... 21,734 11 2,033,264 77 1842 5,389 00 1843 14,746 67 1,748,869 88 1844...... 13,449 02 2,416,037 94 1845...... 25,584 88 24,707 46 2,754,467 25 847. .... 24,674 75

The increase over the season of 1846 may be stated in round numbers at \$880,000. To the gross amount Buffalo has con-tributed more than any other office on the line of the canal— the sum of \$1,216,700—being about one-third of the whole,

"THE BUFFALO HUNT."

The Arkansas (Little Rock) Banner contains the following letter from the Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan) to the United States District Attorney for Arkansas:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1848. SIR: Without any information upon the subject except hat which is derived from the public journals, there is good ason to apprehend that certain citizens of the United States are now engaged in preparing a military expedition for the invasion of Mexico. Their object, it seems, is to revolutionize the Northern States of the republic, and to establish what they denominate the regulic of the Sierra Madre.

Such an attempt to excite, aid, and assist a rebellion again. the Mexican Government would be a flagrant violation of our national obligations. If American citizens can engage in such enterprises with injunity, then the commerce and peace of the country are placed at the mercy of adventurers, who may issue from the United States for the purpose of making

war against foreign Go ernments.

These remarks apply to our intercourse with all nations, out, under existing circumstances, they are more peculiarly applicable to the Mexican republic than to any other country. the 5th article or ou late Treaty of Peace with the Mexian republic it is expressly provided that "the boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its constitution;" and the President, in his message to the Seiate of the United States, of the 8th instant, has declared that "the late Treaty of Peace with Mexico has been and will be faithfully observed on our part."
The Congress of the United States have done their duty to

commenced this good work so early as June, 1794, adopting and enforcing the principles of Washington's celebrated proclamation of neutrality d the year preceding. They passed several acts subsequently upon the same subject: and finally, on the 20th April, 1848 they passed the "act in addition to be fact for the aunishment of certain crimes against the Late. the 'act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to repeal the acts therein mentioned." This act has repealed all forme laws to enforce our neutral obligaons, and has embodied all the provisions which were deen necessary for this purposa. It will be found in "the United States Statutes at large," rol. iii, p. 447, and in the "Laws of the United States," vol. vi, p. 320; and to this act I invite your special attention. If faithfully executed, it will be found apply sufficient to prevent or to crosh, the proposed expedi-ion against the Mexican States north of Sierra Madro.

You will observe that, among other provisions, it is declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable with severe penalties, for any citizen of the United States, within the territory or jurisdiction nereof, to "accept and exercise a commission to serve a foeign Prince, State, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace," or for any person, whether a citizen or not, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to "enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, for hire or retain another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United states with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a solaler, or as a marine or seaman;" or for any person, whether a citizen or not, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to "begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means of any military expedition or cuterprise to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace."

I have adverted especially to these provisions because they seem to be peculiarly applicable to the present occasion; but lesire to call your particular attention to the whole act.

I am directed by the President to instruct you to use the attmost vigilance in discovering any violation of the provisions

of this act throughout your district; end in all cases where the proof which you can obtain shall be deemed sufficient to warrant a conviction to institute prosecutions immediately against the offenders. It is your duty also to warn all persons whom you have reason to believe intend to violate this act that they shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor in case they should persist.

The honor as well as the peace of the country demands that no effort shall be spared to enforce in good faith the wise and salutary provisions of this law in favor of the Mexican

You are also instructed to keep this Department regularly advised of all the information which you can acquire on the subject of the alleged expedition against the Northern States Mexico. I shall expect an immediate acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, together with all the information on

the subject then in your possession.

The Secretary of War, under the direction of the Presi dent, has this day transmitted to Major General Taylor an or-der to execute the provisions of the eighth section of this act. which, so far as the same would seem applicable to the pre-sent case, are as follows: "That in every case" "in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act," "it shail be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that pur-pose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof," "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or prise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States, against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or the country which will be remembered with gratitude, when State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the ladelphia, has been received and deposited in the east wing, communicate to him any information now in your possession, or which you may hereafter obtain that may be useful to him in the performance of this duty. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

SANUEL H. HEMPSTEAD, Esq.
U. S. Attorney for the District of Arkensas.

MORE DISGRACEFUL DOINGS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SUN OF MONDAY. MURDER MOST FOUL .- One of the most cowardly and brutal murders that has taken place in our city for some time was perpetrated on Friday night by a person who was in the De-mocratic torchlight procession. The name of the unfortunate young man who fell a victim to the releatless and fiendish assion of the murderer was ALFRED COLEMAN, between nineteen and twenty years of age, the son of Mr. Nathan Coleman. This young man bore an irreproachable character, was industrious and of steady habits. In common with the residents of his neighborhood, he proceeded to the corner of 12th and Coates's street for the purpose of witnessing the torchlight procession. He was with two other lads, respectively named George W. Roberts and Thomas Marple, and the whole three stood looking quietly at the moving body. Those who formed be procession grouped and cheered, as best suited themselves. ment or two before the death-blow was given to the unortunate Coleman three cheers had been given for Cass and Butler. This was answered from the crowd, about fifteen yards from the spot where Coleman and his companions stood, with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore. Coleman then proposed three cheers for Taylor. Immediately a voice in the procession cried out "awake killers," and shouted for the Moyamensing Hose. A man dressed in a light coat, commonly called a fireman's coat, sprang from the ranks, and with a club which he held in his band dealt a blow on the left side of the head of young Coleman. The lad fell, and almost at the same moment young Roberts received a severe blow over his eye with a sling shot or missile. Some one in the ranks fired a pistol, and the ball lodged in the thigh of young Marple. The whole three fell, and the greatest conrnation prevailed among the people. Coleman commenced venting, and told his companions not to wait for him. He then walked away to a distance of about one hundred yards, is not to wait for him. He and got into the body of an old cast-off dearborn, where he breathed his last. That these young men behaved properly before the attack was made upon them no reputable person will deny. This is a condensed statement made from an im-

partial investigation of the facts.

The supposed morderer has been arrested. His name is ony Aor N, and he is charged with the murder on the ooth of George W. Roberts, who identified him as the striker of the blow. When accorded by the officer Agen gave himself up, as he had previously said he would do. Another person, named DAVID MCALKER, has been also arrested, charged, with other Democrats, of the crime of assaulting DANIEL COPEtunate man, who was a returned volunteer, is not expected to

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. -Mrs. BURROUGHS, of Camden. (N. J.) was bitten in the hand by a dog in August last, while endeavoring to protect one of her children, and had soffered the wound to heal up without applying any of the preventives of hydrophobia, not deeming the wound a the time of sufficient importance. Since then, however, from certain symptoms attending it, she has fell some degree of anxiety, and a short time ego the hand commenced to swell, and soon after festered. On Friday night the first symptoms of this appalling malady became apparent, and before Sunday night she suffered as many as fity sparus. The sight of water invariably produced convulsions, and even looking at the glass in the windows of her room produced the same results. Chloroform was frequently administered to her with beneficial results, and by its continued application, and other means adopted by her physicans, the distressing symptoms of her malady were so far alleviated by Mouday as to induce confident hopes of her complete recovery.

TREASURE TROYS.-A person in England, lately run ging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoar, but on digging up the spot an iron pot came to light containing 15,000 guineas, and a scrap of parchment much decayed on which was written, "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell." THE AMERICAN ART UNION.

We have received a complete set of the catalogues of this institution, and, as its patrons are to be found in every State of the Union, a brief account of its history and purpose may be acceptable to our readers. It was founded in the year 1839. in the city of New York, under the name and title of the Apollo Association. In 1844 its name was changed to the American Art Union, and its progress has been such that we may now look upon it as one of the most permanent and useful institutions in the country.

It is under the management of twenty-one of the most respectable gentlemen residing in the city of New York, not one of whom is a professional artist, but all of whom are distinguished for their taste in the fine arts, and who receive no ompensation for their services. The names of the above genlemen are as follows

Robert Kelly, Andrew Warner, Benjamin H. Jarvis, John H. Austen, James W. Beekman Evert A. Duyckinck Philip Hone, George W. Austen, Cornelius W. Lawrence Henry J. Raymond, Erastus C. Benedict,

William B. Deen, Prosper M. We'more, Charles H. Russell, John P. Ridner, William J. Hoppin, Abraham M. Cozzens, Marshall O. Roberts, David C. Colden, Nathaniel Jarvis, ir.

From this Committee of Management are chosen the offiers of the institution ; and those now in office are-

PROSPER M. WETMORE, President. GEORGE W. AUSTEN, Treasurer. ANDREW WARNER, Corresponding Secretary. NATHANIEL JARVIS, jr., Recording Secretary.

Executive Committee. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Chairman. Abraham M. Cozzens, William J. Hoppin, Andrew Warner, Frederick A. Coe,
President and Treasurer, ex officio.

The object of the American Art Union is to promote a

reater love for the fine arts throughout the country, and by o doing to patronise the fraternity of artists, and perpetuate one of the purest sources of intellectual happiness. Every subscriber of five dollars becomes a member for one year, and s thereby entitled to all the privileges of membership. The funds thus obtained are applied, first, to the purchase or production of line engravings and other works of American art, which are annually distributed to all the members for each year respectively; second, to the purchase or production of works of American art, (principally paintings,) which are disributed publicly at an annual meeting among all the members for the year, by lot, each member having one chance for every five dollars paid. So much for the plan of the association, and now for its business transacted during the year 1847.

The number of subscribers was 9,666, and the total amount of receipts \$48,733 91. Of this amount \$33,636 49 were expended for works of art, consisting of paintings, statuary, nedals, and engravings, the balance having been applied to necessary expenses. The last annual meeting took place in December, and with the present year the association entered

upon another business term.

By way of showing that this institution is in an eminently prosperous condition, it may be mentioned that the subscrib are at the present more numerous than they were in October of last year by about eighteen hundred, and it is expected that no less than three hundred paintings will be distributed in December next. Among them are some of the most superb paintings ever executed in this country, and by such men too as Cole, Leutze, Durand, Edmonds, Chapman, Audubon Gignoiz, White, Cropsey, Doughty, Bontield, Huntington, Stearns, Richards, Hinckley, Peale, Kensett, Talbot, Gray, Birch, Mount, MacLeod, Rossiter, and many more of like

The subscribers for the present year are to receive a copy of large engraving-Queen Mary signing the death warrant of Lady Jane Grey, from a painting by Huntington; also six outline illustrations by Darley of Rip Van Winkle, the six outline indistrations by Darley of Rip Van Winke, the celebrated tale of Washington Irving. The greatest prize will be a series of four pictures by the late Thomas Cole, called the Voyage of Life, the original cost of which was \$6,000. The annual meeting and distribution for 1848 will take place on the 22d December next, at the rooms of the Art Union, in New York, on which occasion, as heretofore, there will unloubtedly be a great excitement

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION .- The affairs of this In-

titution are advancing in a most satisfactory manner. The east wing of the noble edifice is almost entirely completed, excepting in regard to heating and lighting; and the west wing is enclosed, and its accompanying tower carried up, which presents quite a picturesque appearance. The smaller lecture room, that in the east wing, is also completed, in which it is expected there will be a course of lectures delivered on various subjects during the coming winter by distinguished gentlemen. The valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, recently presented to the Institution by Dr. Robt. Hare, of Phiit may be mentioned that it was packed up in about one hundred boxes, and that a schooner was chartered for the especial purpose of bringing it to Washington. Many of the articles have a value far greater than that of their practical application, since they are connected with the history of the progress. of physical science in our country.

We have again been examining, and with renewed pleasure, the recently published volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." Its literary merits have already been discussed in the Intelligencer, and all that we now have to say is, that it is superbly printed and illustrated in the highest style of art. The appropriate motto to this work is taken from Smithson's manuscripts, and is as follows: "Every man is a valuable member of society who, by his observations, researches, and experiments, procures knowledge for men." It is intended to form the first of a series of volumes, consisting of original memoirs on different branches of knowledge, published at the expense and under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The object of the Institution is not to publish separate bocks, but a series of quarto volumes, consisting of separate memoirs, similar to the ordinary transactions of learned societies. It so happens that the first volume consists of a single mesnoir; the next volume, however, will embrace a number of papers on different subjects. Arrangements are already being made for transmitting copies of this publication to the more distinguished societies of the world. among which may be mentioned the Royal Society of London, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin, Munich, Stockholm, Paris, Naples, Florence, Copenhagen, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh. Copies will also be sent to the principal scientific and literary institutions of our own country. This publication, it will be remembered, is intended for the increase of knowledge, and will consist entirely of original matter, new facts, new thoughts, and new principles. Another series of volumes will be published of a more popular character, designed for general diffusion, and intended to poet up from time to time the various discoveries made in every part of the world. The first of these volumes will probably be published during the coming year.

THE ABORIGINES .- While conversing with a gentleman connected with the Office of Indian Affairs yesterday, we picked up the following items of information, which will be new to our readers. The number of Indian tribes whose existence and claims are recognised by the General Government is sixty-fice, and this is exclusive of the tribes residing in the newly-acquired Territories of California, Oregon, and New Mexico. Of the many groups in which these tribes have been divided, the four most extensive ones, lying east of the Rocky Mountains, are known by the names of Algonquin, Dacotah, Appalachian, and Shoshonecs, (Shawnees.)

CARRIER PICKON .- A letter from our Norwich (Conn.) correspondent says that a carrier pigeon was found in that city yesterday morning, having a paper attached with the fol-

STRANER ECROPA, OCTOBER 23, 1848. I advise you to sell all the grain you have, and countermand rour orders. Tell G. to dispose of his cetton before the 25th. The carrier I smuggle—how good he will prove I do not know. Hastily yours, Directed to J. L., Wall street.

The pigeon and original paper are in the hands of Mr. Nash. It was completely tired out, and it is thought will die.

ACCIDENT AT A WHIO MEETING .- The Whigs of the Accident AT A Were Meeting.—The Whigs of the twelfth ward of New York held a meeting at Manhattanville, on Friday evening, in a ball-room situated over a stable. The nitendance was so unexpectedly large that the room was crowded, and just as it was organized the floor gave way, precipitating the whole party into the stable, slightly injuring several, and crushing the foot of Dr. Manafield so badly as to render amputation necessary. The meeting was reorganized in the open air, and conducted with great spirit.